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Anna Karri

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12/01/2009

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EXAMINER

CUMMING, WILLIAM D

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12/01/2009

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/863,897	Applicant(s) KARRI ET AL.	
	Examiner WILLIAM D. CUMMING	Art Unit 2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 August 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2 and 4-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 07 June 2009 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
2. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:
 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
3. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

4. Claims 1, 11, and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Kim** in view of **Wakatsuki** and **Carpenter, et al.**

Regarding claim 1, **Kim** discloses a method for use in conveying a plurality of messages from a sending terminal to a receiving terminal over a telecommunications system that is at least in part a wireless telecommunications system (abstract, fig. 1, col. I lines 24-31), the method comprising:

a) the sending terminal assembling the plurality of messages in a desired order according to inputs by a User (col. I line 49 thru col. 2 line 34),

b) the sending terminal indicating in each message the order of the message in the desired order (fig. 1-3, col. 3 line 7 thru col. 4 line 34);

c) the sending terminal sending (transmitting) all of the messages to the receiving terminal over a telecommunications system that is at least in part a wireless telecommunications system (abstract, fig. 1, col. I lines 24-31), in response to an input by the user (col. I line 53 thru col. 2 line 34, and col. 3 line 7 thru col. 4 line 34);

wherein the plurality of messages conveys a plurality of frames so that each frame is conveys one or more of the messages, and wherein oath frame is logically related to at least one other of the frames (when there is limited length of message in each frame for the long message, the long message needs mare than one frame which means there are a plurality of messages conveys a plurality of frames) (col. 1 lines 32-45, and col. 2 line 61 thru col. 3 line 43).

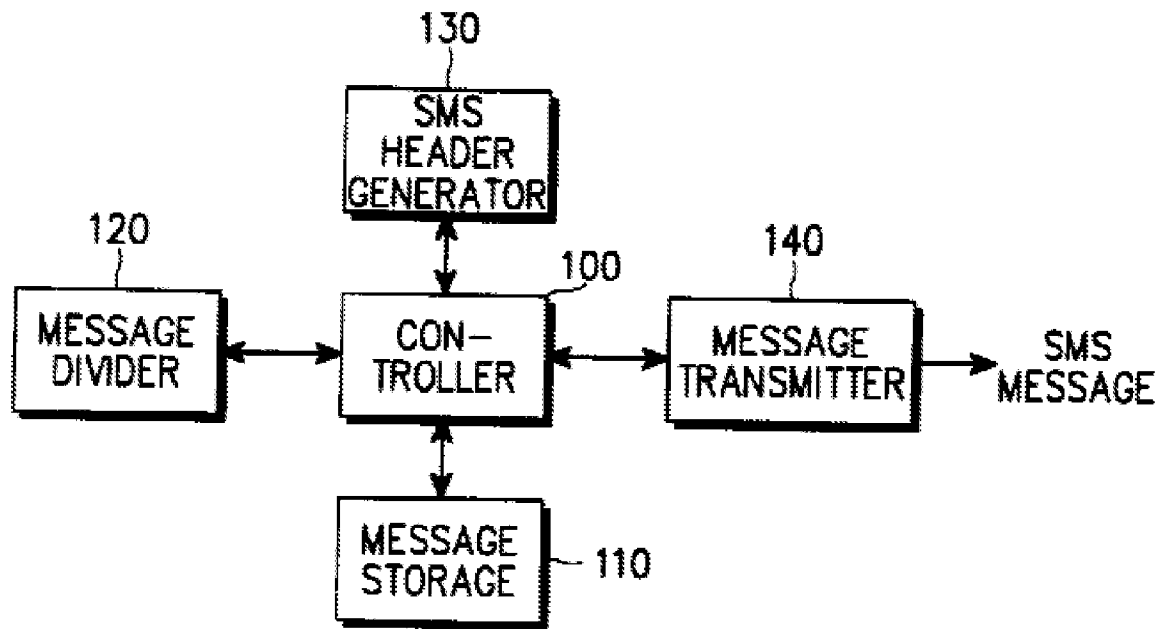


FIG. 1

Regarding claim 11, Kim discloses an apparatus for use by a sending terminal in conveying a plurality of messages to a receiving terminal via a wireless communications network (abstract, fig. 1 col. 1 lines 24-31), the apparatus comprising:

a) means for assembling the plurality of messages in a desired order according to inputs by a user (cot. 1 line 49 thru cal. 2 line 34)

b) means for indicating in each message the order of the message in the desired order (fig. 1-3, cot. 3 line? thru cal. 4 line 34);

d) means for sending (transmitting) all of the messages to the receiving terminal over a telecommunications system that is at least in part a wireless telecommunications system (abstract, fig. 1, col. 1 lines 24-31), in response to an input by the user (col. 1 line 53 thru cal. 2 line 34, and col. 3 line 7 thru cal. 4 line 34);

wherein the plurality of messages conveys a plurality of frames so that each frame is conveys one or more of the messages, and wherein each frame is logically related to at least one other of the frames (when there is limited length of message in each frame for the long message, the long message needs more than one frame which means there are a plurality of messages conveys a plurality of frames) (col. 1 lines 32-45, and col. 2 line 61 thru cal. 3 line 43).

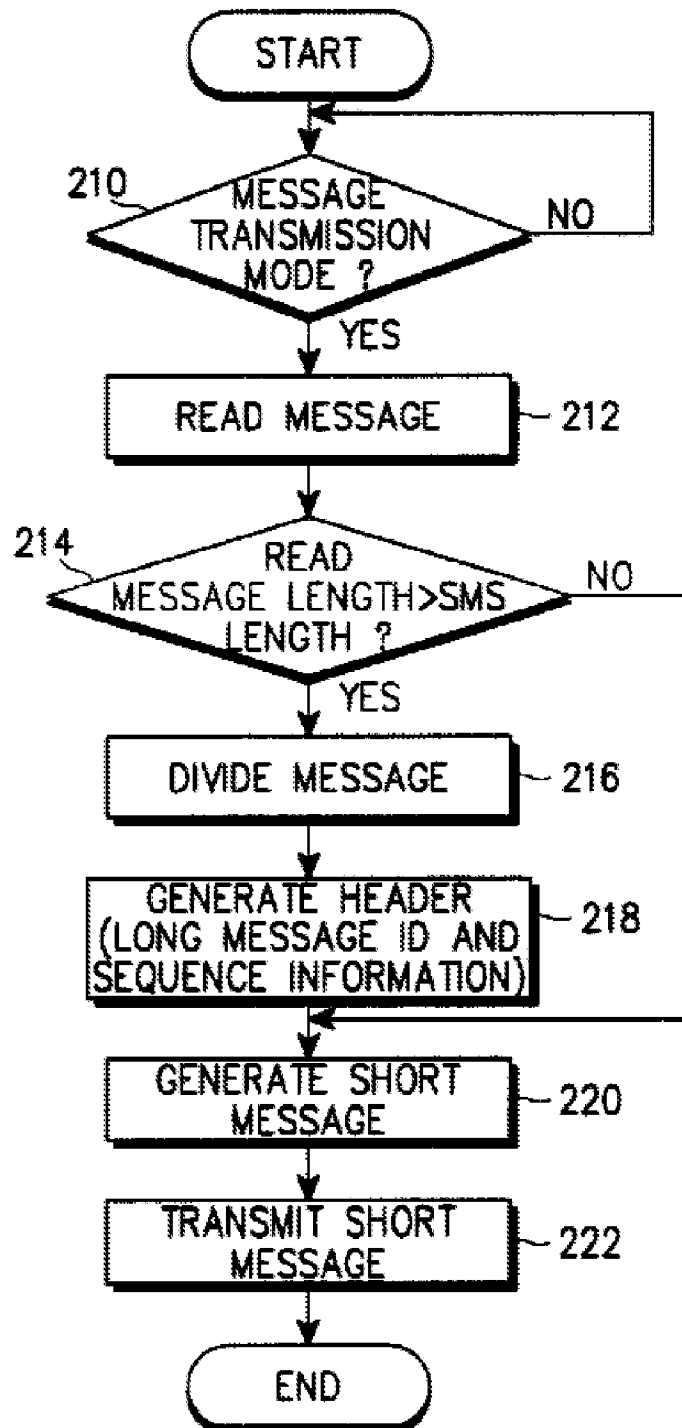


FIG. 2

Regarding claim 24. Kim disclose a system comprising:

- a) a sending terminal, adapted for conveying to a receiving terminal via a wireless communications network a plurality of messages, and including in each message ordering information indicating a position for the message in a desired ordering of the plurality of messages (fig. 1-2 col. 1 line 53 thru col. 2 line 34, and col. 3 line 7 thru col. 4 line 34); and
- b) the receiving terminal, adapted for receiving the plurality of messages and ordering the message in the desired order as indicated by the ordering information (fig. 1-2, col. 1 line 53 thru col. 2 line 34, and col. 3 line 7 thru col. 4 line 34).

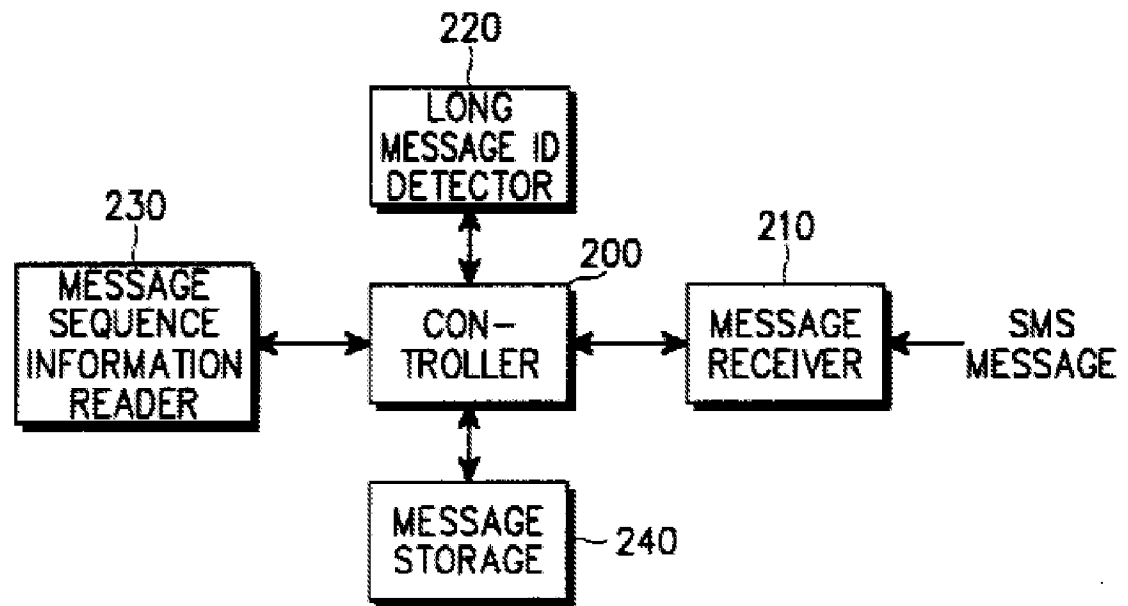


FIG. 3

Kim disclose all subject matter except for the plurality of frames to be frames of a funny and of the sending terminal assembling the plurality of messages in a desired order according to inputs by a user. Applicant admits on page 2 of the specification that it is well known in the art to download actual comic strips from wireless application protocol sites.

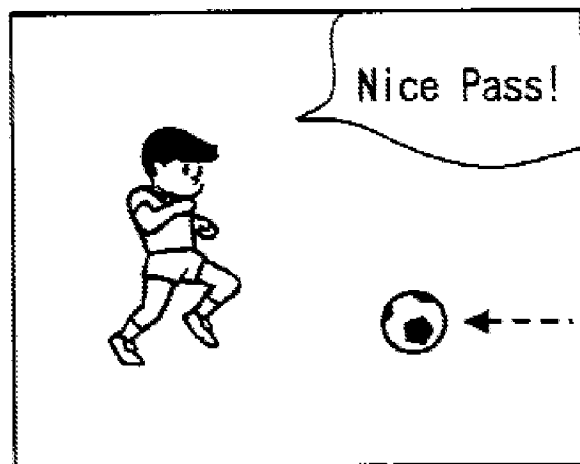
FIG. 7A



FIG. 7B



FIG. 7C



Wakatsuki teaches the use of a plurality of frames to be frames of a funny (note figures 7a-7c) in a method and apparatus for use conveying a plurality of messages from a sending terminal for the purpose of displaying a frame of a comic strip (funny) on the display one by one in the order set. Hence, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to incorporate the well known use, as admitted by applicant, for the plurality of frames to be frames of a funny, as taught by **Wakatsuki** for the purpose of displaying a frame of a comic strip (funny) on the display one by one in the order set, in the a method and apparatus for use conveying a plurality of messages from a sending terminal of **Kim** in order to sequentially display frames of comic strips or funnies.

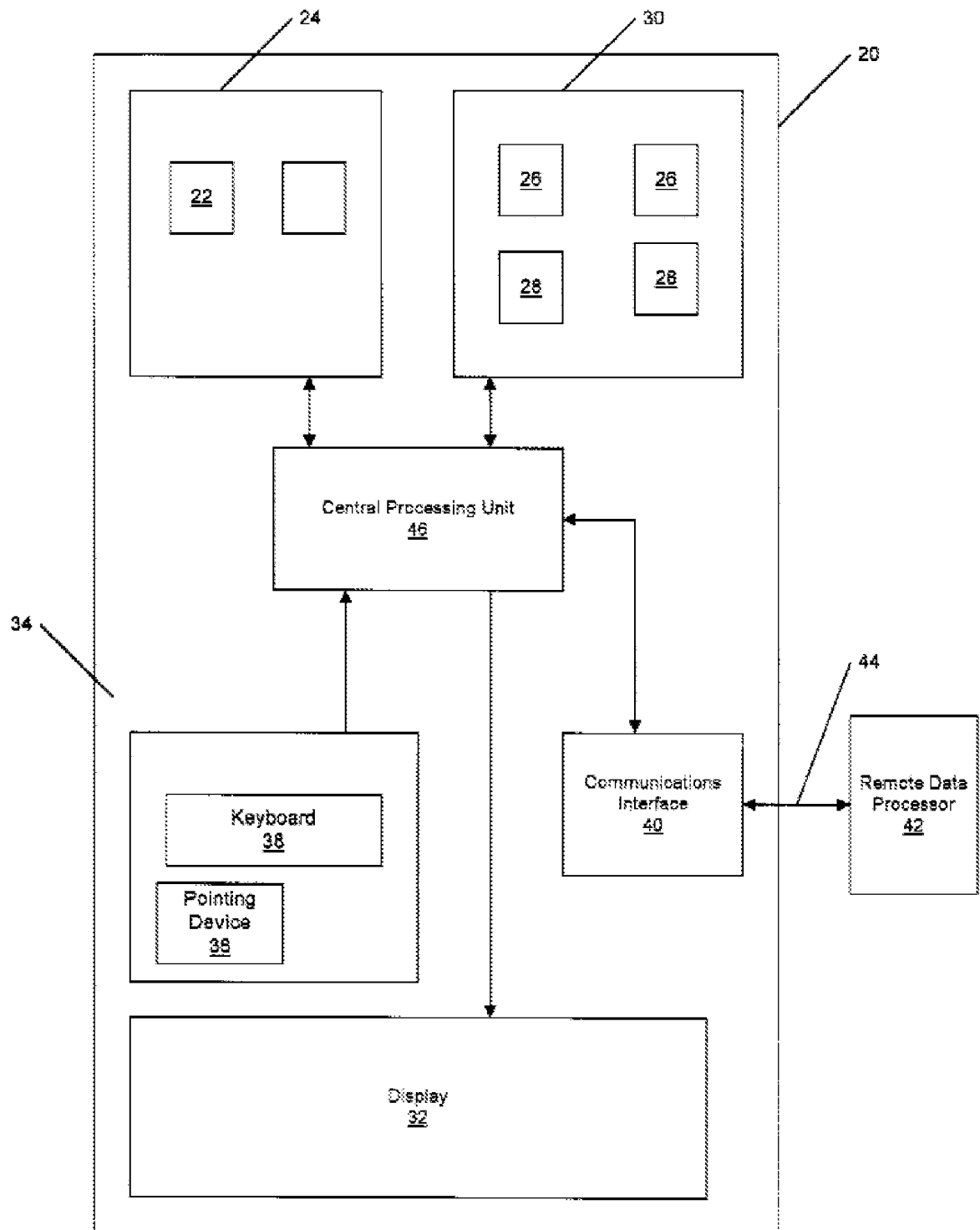


Figure 1

Carpenter, et al teaches the use of the sending terminal assembling the plurality of messages in a desired order according to inputs by a user (column 7, lines 10-25 in a method for conveying a plurality of messages for the purpose of the user to prioritized and reorders what messages to be sent. Hence, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to incorporate the use of the sending terminal assembling the plurality of messages in a desired order according to inputs by a user as taught by **Carpenter, et al**, for the purpose of the user to prioritized and reorder what messages to be sent, in the method of conveying a plurality of messages of **Kim** in order to transmit the messages in the order that they were required by the user.

Claim scope is not limited by claim language that suggests or makes optional but does not require steps to be performed, or by claim language that does not limit a claim to a particular structure. However, examples of claim language, although not exhaustive, that may raise a question as to the limiting effect of the language in a claim are:

(A) "adapted to" or "adapted for" clauses;

(B) "wherein" clauses; and

(C) "whereby" clauses

5. Claims 2, 4-8, 12-18, and 21-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Kim** in view of **Wakatsuki** and **Carpenter, et al** and in further view of in view of **Shiimori**.

Regarding claim 2, **Kim** further discloses the method of claim 1, further comprising the sending terminal associating with a frame of the plurality of frames is displayed (cal. 1 line 53 thru col. 2 line 3, and col. 2 line 61 thru col. 3 line 5). However, Kim does not specifically disclose a special effect to be performed when the frame is displayed.

Shiimori teaches the sending terminal associating with a frame of the plurality of frames a special effect to be performed when the frame is displayed (fig. 4, cal. 7 line 38 thru col. 8 line 25). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the **Kim** system with the teaching of **Shiimori** of a special effect to be performed when the frame is displayed in order to make the message or picture more exciting to see.

Regarding claim 4, **Kim** does not specifically disclose the method of claim 2, wherein the special effect is selected from the group comprising vibrating the frame, providing a sound when the frame is first displayed, providing a sound when the frame is dosed, opening the frame in stages, and closing the frame in stages.

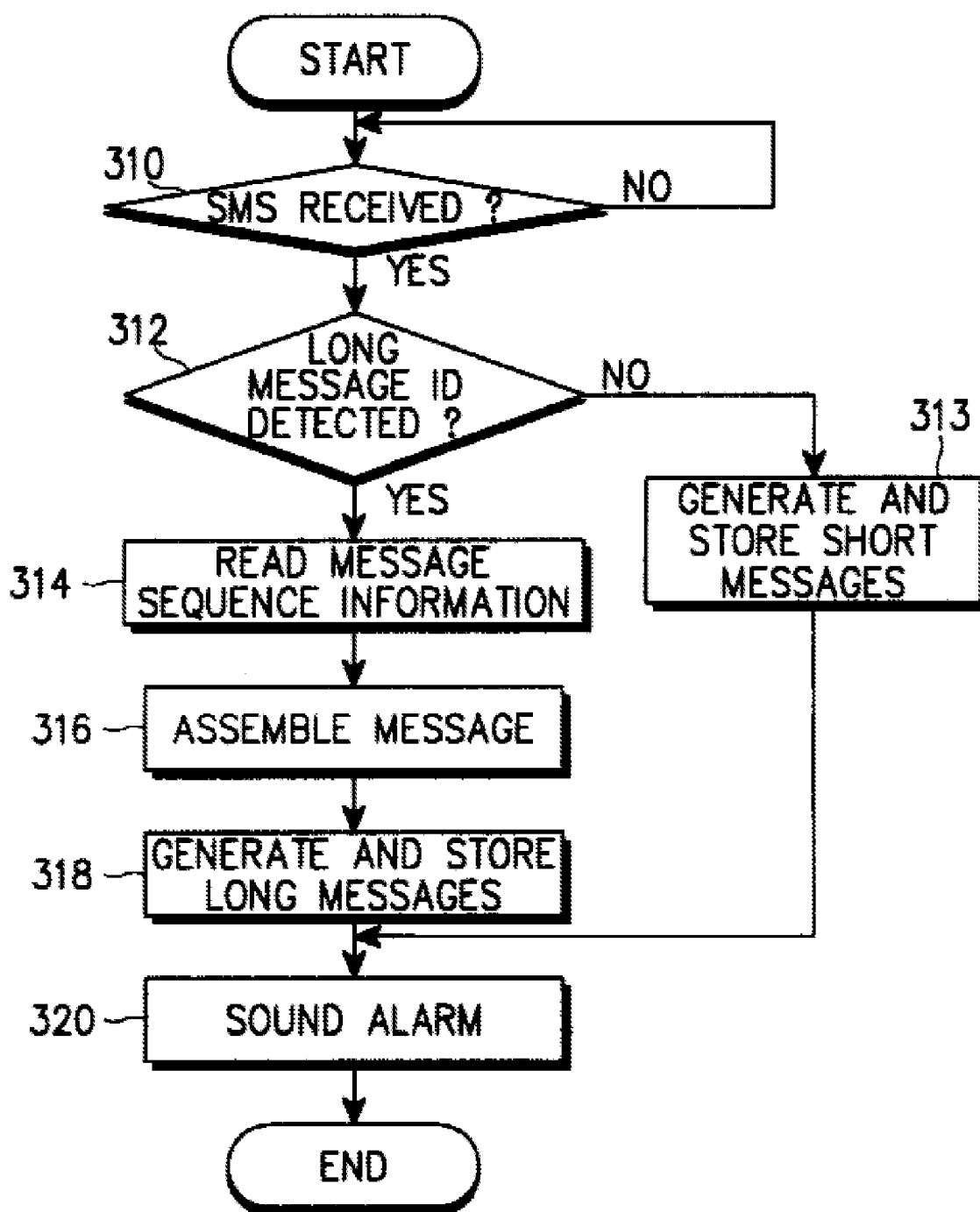


FIG. 4

Shiimori teaches the special effect is selected from the group consisting of vibrating the frame providing a sound when the frame is first displayed, providing a sound when the frame is closed, opening the frame in stages, and closing the frame in stages (fig. 1D, col. 10 line 45 thru col. 12 line 28). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Kim system with the teaching of **Shiimori** of special effect in order to make the message more special to the recipient.

Regarding claim 5, **Kim** further disclose the method of claim 1, further comprising the sending terminal preparing a frame of the plurality of frames by indicating messages to be displayed in the frame (fig. 1, col. 2 line 64 thru col. 3 line 43). However, Kim does not specifically disclose a picture and text to be displayed in the frame.

Shiimori teaches a picture to be displayed in the frame and/or by providing text to be displayed in the frame (col. 1 line 53 thru col. 3 line 53). Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Kim system with the teaching of **Shiimori** of picture and message to be displayed in the frame in order to make the message more special to the recipient.

Regarding claim 6, **Kim** further discloses the method of claim 1, further comprising the sending terminal. However, **Kim** does not specifically disclose the sending terminal downloading from a service an already-created message and editing the text of a frame of the plurality of frames to personalize the plurality of frames for an assumed operator of the receiving terminal,

Shiimori teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising the sending terminal downloading from a service an already-created message and editing the text of a frame of the plurality of frames to personalize the plurality of frames for an assumed operator of the receiving terminal (fig. 4, 12-14, col. 7 lines 11 -25). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Kim system with the teaching of **Shiimori** of picture and message to be displayed in the frame in order to make the message more special to the recipient.

Regarding claim 7, **Kim** further discloses the method of claim 1 further comprising the sending terminal, However, Kim does not specifically disclose the sending terminal downloading from a service or retrieving from stored memory an already-created picture for use as the picture of a frame of the plurality of frames and optional providing text to be associated with the picture,

Shiimori further discloses the method of claim 1, further comprising the sending terminal downloading from a service or retrieving from stored memory an already-created picture for use as the picture of a frame of the plurality of frames and optionally providing text to be associated with the picture (fig. 4-6, 12-14, col. 7 lines 11-25). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Kim system with the teaching of **Shiimori** of picture and message to be displayed in the frame in order to make the message more special to the recipient.

Regarding claim 8, **Kim** further discloses the method of claim 1, wherein the plurality of frames is provided using a pre-existing message service selected from the group comprising short message service (SMS), extended message service (EMS) and

multimedia messaging service (MMS) (abstract, col. 1 line 49 thru col. 2 line 28).

Regarding claim 12, this claim is rejected for the same reason as set forth in claim 2.

Regarding claim 13, **Shimori** further discloses the method of claim 12, further comprising means for reviewing properties of a frame of the plurality of frames, including whether or not a special effect has been associated with the frame (col. 16 line 14).

Regarding claim 14, this claim is rejected for the same reason as set forth in claim 4,

Regarding claim 15, this claim is rejected for the same reason as set forth in claim 5.

Regarding claim 16, this claim is rejected for the same reason as set forth in claim 6.

Regarding claim 17, this claim is rejected for the same reason as set forth in claim 7.

Regarding claim 18, this claim is rejected for the same reason as set forth in claim 8.

Kim further discloses a system according to claim 24, further comprising a server wireless coupled to the sending terminal and the receiving terminal (figure 1, #140, column 1, lines 24-46 and column 3, lines 11-43). However, **Kim** does not specifically disclose a server providing a picture to either the sending terminal or receiving terminal in response to a request for the picture from either the sending terminal or the receiving

terminal.

Shiimori teaches a server providing a picture to either the sending receiving terminal in response to a request for the picture from either the terminal or the receiving terminal (abstract, #3e fig. 1, col. 6 lines 29-51), therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the **Kim** system with the teaching of **Shiimori** of a server providing a picture to sending or receiving terminal in order to allow the user to receiving the picture to edit it with personal message,

Regarding claim 22, **Shiimori** further discloses the system of claim 21 wherein the server for providing a picture in response to a request for the picture does so in response to a bookmark (image) communicated by the receiving terminal according to the a wireless application protocol (abstract, #30 fig. 1 col. 6 lines 29-51).

Regarding claim 23, **Shiimori** further discloses the system of claim 21, wherein the server for providing a picture in response to a request for the picture does so in response to request communicated by the sending terminal! thereby making available the picture for use by the sending terminal in composing (editing) one or more of the plurality of messages (fig. 3-4, 9-10, 12-14! col. 6 line 29 thru col. 10 line 39).

6. Claims 9 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Kim** in view of **Wakatsuki** and **Carpenter, et al** and in further view of in view of **Lundstrom et al**.

Regarding claim 9, **Kim** further discloses the method of claim 1, wherein the plurality of frames, However, **Kim** does not specifically disclose the plurality of frames consists of three ordered frames, each frame comprising a picture and associated text personalized for an intended recipient.

Lundstrom et al teaches the plurality of frames consists of three ordered frames, each frame comprising a picture and associated text personalized for an intended recipient (col. 5 lines 1-48). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify **Kim** system with the teaching of **Lundstrom et al**, of three ordered frame in order to provide the receiver device to determine the number of frames it must receive in order to receive the complete message.

Regarding claim 19, this claim is rejected for the same reason as set forth in claim 9,

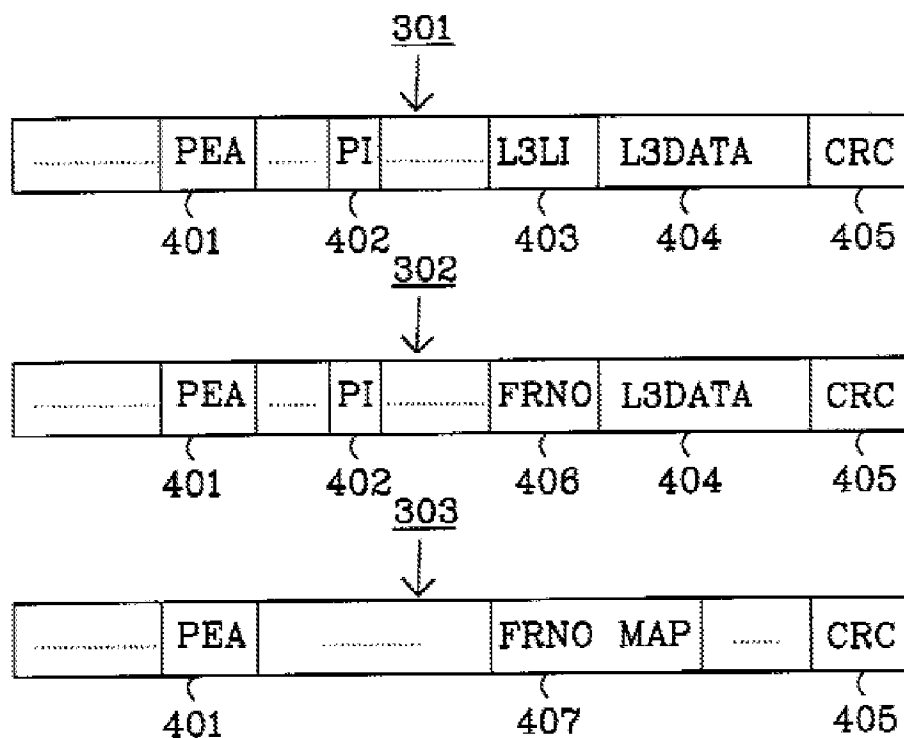


Fig. 4

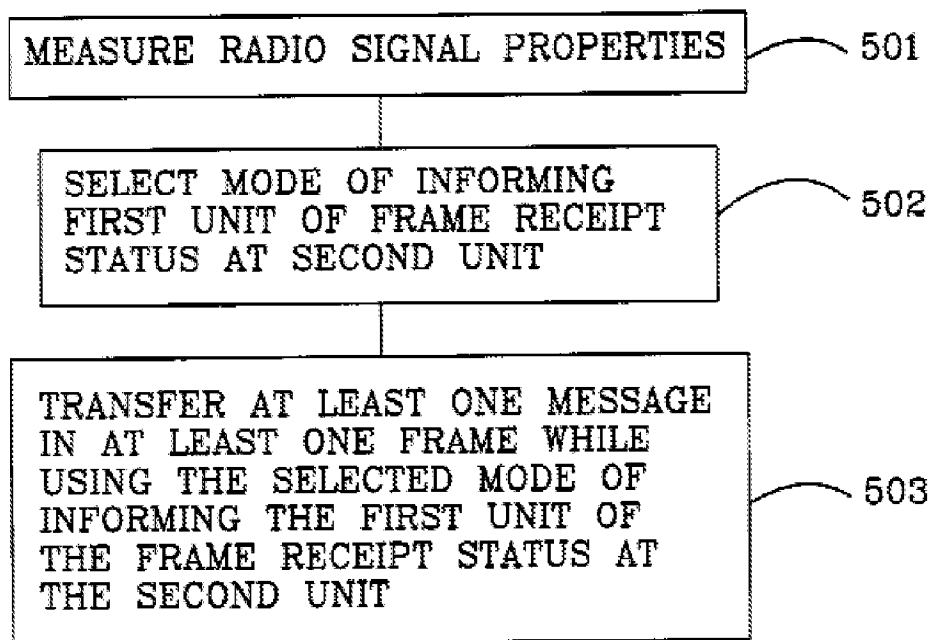


Fig. 5

7. Claims 10, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Kim** in view of **Wakatsuki** and **Carpenter, et al** and in further view of in view of **Schreiber et al.**

Regarding claim 10, **Kim** further discloses the method of claim 1. However, **Kim** does not specifically disclose, wherein the plurality of frames is protected from being copied using a form of protection selected from the group comprising: copy protection, digital rights management, and encryption.

Schreiber et al, teaches the frame is protected from being copied using a form of protection selected from the group comprising: copy protection, digital rights management, and encryption (title, col, 18 lines 22-50). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify **Kim** system with the teaching of **Schreiber et al.** of copy protection in order to protect personal information from unauthorized recipient.

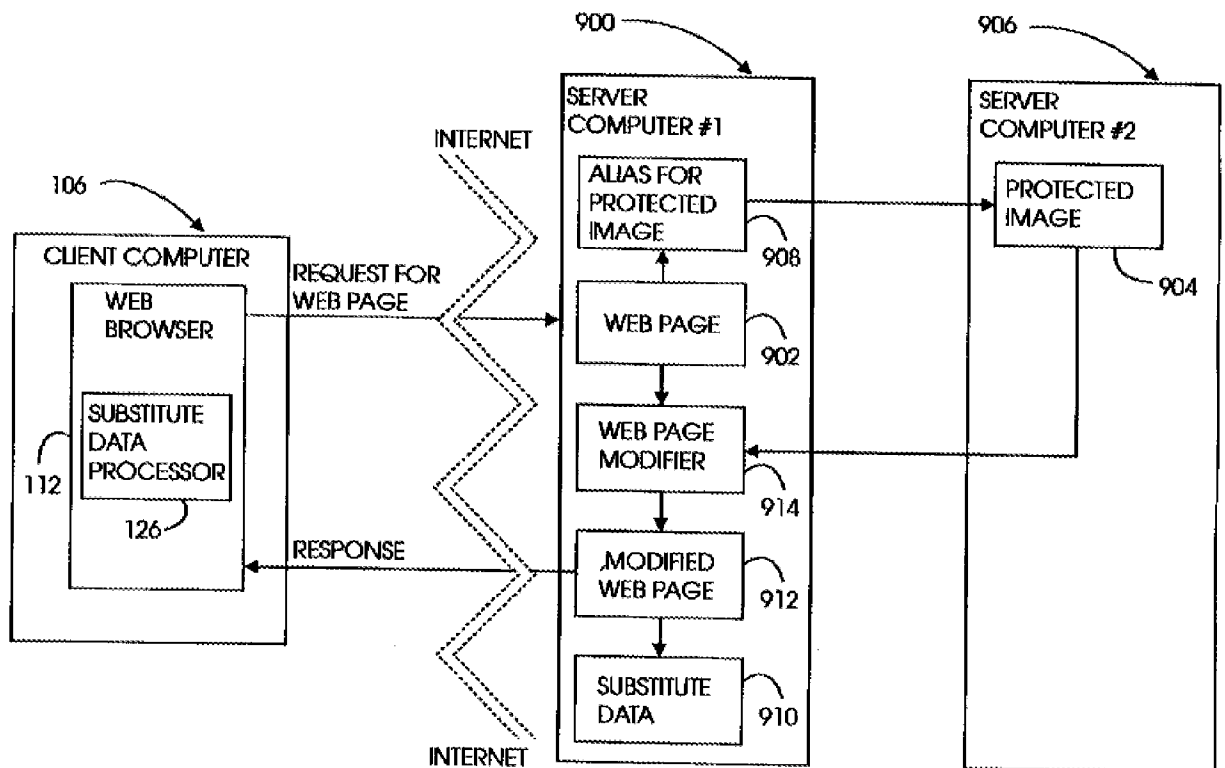


FIGURE 9

Regarding claim 20, this claim is rejected for the same reason as set forth in claim 10.

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments filed August 7, 2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicants attorney repeats the same arguments as stated in his many responses and the examiner has addresses them in previous Office actions.

The analysis need not seek out precise teachings directed to the specific subject matter of the challenged claim, for a court can take account of the inferences and creative steps that a person of ordinary skill in the art would employ. The obviousness analysis cannot be confined by a formalistic conception of the words teaching, suggestion, and motivation, or by overemphasis on the importance of published articles and the explicit content of issued patents. The diversity of inventive pursuits and of modern technology counsels against limiting the analysis in this way. In many fields it may be that there is little discussion of obvious techniques or combinations, and it often may be the case that market demand, rather than scientific literature, will drive design trends. Granting patent protection to advances that would occur in the ordinary course without real innovation retards progress and may, in the case of patents combining previously known elements, deprive prior inventions of their value or utility. One of the ways in which a patent's subject matter can be proved obvious is by noting that there existed at the time of invention a known problem for which there was an obvious solution encompassed by the patent's claims. When there is a design need or market pressure to solve a problem and there are a finite number of identified, predictable solutions, a person of ordinary skill has good reason to pursue the known options within his or her technical grasp. If this leads to the anticipated success, it is likely the product not of innovation but of ordinary skill and common sense. In that instance the fact that a combination was obvious

to try might show that it was obvious under §103. KSR INTERNATIONAL CO. v. TELEFLEX INC. 82 USPQ2d 1385.

The Court has held that a "*patent for a combination which only unites old elements with no change in their respective functions . . . obviously withdraws what is already known into the field of its monopoly and diminishes the resources available to skillful men.*" *Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. v. Supermarket Equipment Corp.*, 340 U. S. 147, 152 (1950); KSR INTERNATIONAL CO. v. TELEFLEX INC. *et al.* 82 USPQ2d 1385.

All the invention elements were known in the prior art and one skilled in the art could have combined the elements as claimed by known methods with no change in their respective functions, and the combination would yielded predictable results to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention. KSR INTERNATIONAL CO. v. TELEFLEX INC. 82 USPQ2d 1385.

The invention would have been obvious because the technique for improving a particular class of devices was part of the ordinary capabilities of a person of ordinary skill in the art, in view of the teaching of the technique for improving in other situations. KSR INTERNATIONAL CO. v. TELEFLEX INC. 82 USPQ2d 1385.

The invention would have been obvious because the substitution of one known element for another would have yielded predictable results to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention. KSR INTERNATIONAL CO. v. TELEFLEX INC. 82 USPQ2d 1385.

The specification is not the measure of the invention. Therefore, limitations contained therein can not be read into the claims for the purpose of avoiding the prior art (In re Sporck, 155 USPQ 687). Attempt to invoke limitations present in the preferred embodiment but absent from the claims themselves violates the established claim construction principles.

The test for obviousness is not whether the features of the reference may be bodily incorporated into the other to produce the claimed subject matter but simply what the references make obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art (In re Bozek, 163 USPQ 545; In re Richman, 165 USPQ 509; In re Beckum, 169 USPQ 47; In re Sneed, 218 USPQ 385).

During examination before the Patent and Trademark Office, claims must be given their broadest reasonable interpretation and limitations from the specification may not be imputed to the claims (Ex parte Akamatsu, 22 USPQ2d, 1918; In re Zletz, 13 USPQ2d 1320, In re Priest, 199 USPQ 11). A prior art reference must be considered together with the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the pertinent art, In re Samour, 197 USPQ 1.

During patent examination, the pending claims must be "*given the broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the specification.*" Claim term is not limited to single embodiment disclosed in specification, since number of embodiments disclosed does not determine meaning of the claim term, and applicant cannot overcome "*heavy presumption*" that term takes on its ordinary meaning simply by pointing to preferred embodiment (*Teleflex Inc. v. Ficosa*

North America Corp., CA FC, 6/21/02, 63 USPQ2d 1374). Applicant always has the opportunity to amend the claims during prosecution and broad interpretation by the examiner reduces the possibility that the claim, once issued, will be interpreted more broadly than is justified. In re Prater, 415 F.2d 1393, 1404-05, 162 USPQ 541, 550-51 (CCPA1969).

There is no requirement, in finding the claimed invention obvious over combination of references, that the prior art must contain express suggestion to combine known elements to achieve claimed invention, since suggestion to combine may come from the prior art, as filtered through knowledge of one skilled in the art, Motorola, Incorporated v. Interdigital Technology Corporation 43 USPQ2d 1481.

Applicants have not presented any substantive arguments directed separately to the patentability of some dependent claims or related claims in each group, except as will be noted in this action. In the absence of a separate argument with respect to those claims, they now stand or fall with the representative independent claim. See *In re Young*, 927 F.2d 588, 590, 18 USPQ2d 1089, 1091 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

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Conclusion

9. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicants are reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

10. A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

11. If applicants wish to request for an interview, an *"Applicant Initiated Interview Request"* form (PTOL-413A) should be submitted to the examiner prior to the interview in order to permit the examiner to prepare in advance for the interview and to focus on the issues to be discussed. This form should identify the participants of the interview, the proposed date of the interview, whether the interview will be personal, telephonic, or video conference, and should include a brief description of the issues to be discussed. A copy of the completed *"Applicant Initiated Interview Request"* form should be attached to the Interview Summary form, PTOL-413 at the completion of the interview and a copy should be given to applicant or applicant's representative.

12. If applicants request an interview after this **final rejection**, prior to the interview, the intended purpose and content of the interview should be presented briefly, in writing.

Such an interview may be granted if the examiner is convinced that disposal or clarification for appeal may be accomplished with only nominal further consideration.

Interviews merely to **restate arguments** of record or to **discuss new limitations** which would require more than nominal reconsideration or new search will be denied.

13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to WILLIAM D. CUMMING whose telephone number is 571-272-7861. The examiner can normally be reached on Tuesday- Friday, 11:00am-8:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dwayne Bost can be reached on 571-272-7023. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

14. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/WILLIAM D CUMMING/
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2617